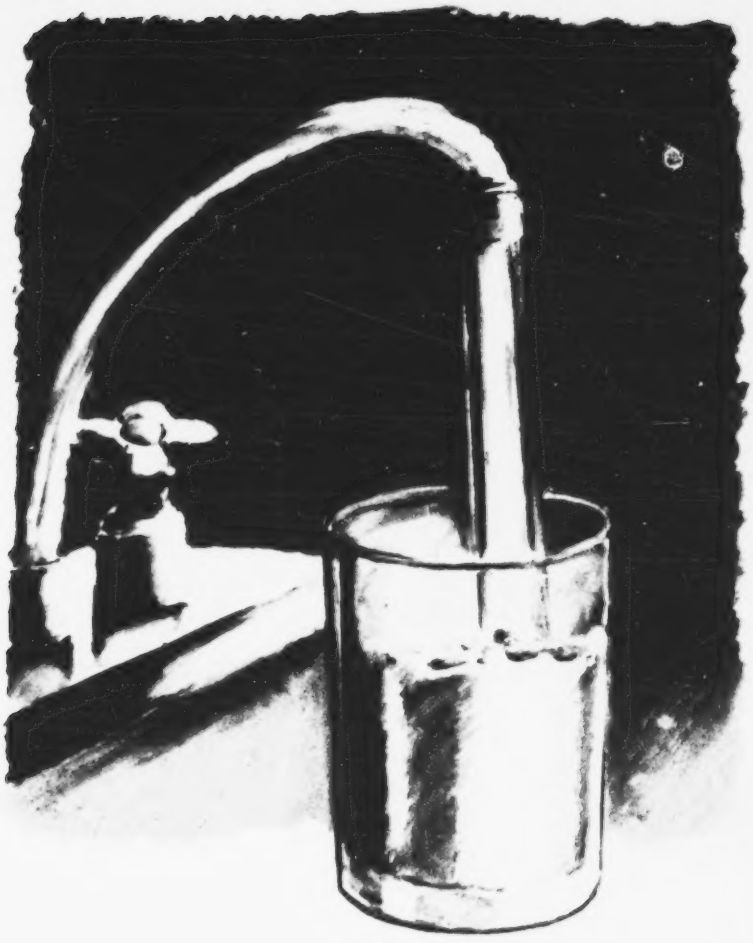
NOVA SCOTIA
Environment and Labour



Drinking Water Strategy for Nova Scotia

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF DRINKING WATER

MINISTER'S MESSAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

103-01530/

Minister's

A drinking water strategy for Nova Scotia

HONOURABLE DAVID MORSE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND LABOUR
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Managing Nova Scotia's water resources for present and future users requires participation from all levels of government, business, and the public.

A constant supply of clean drinking water is essential to every community. This Drinking Water Strategy outlines a dynamic plan for the protection and conservation of our water supplies for all Nova Scotians, for years to come.

The vast majority of Nova Scotians already enjoy high quality, safe drinking water. However, even the most remote, and seemingly pristine, source may contain some impurities. The best assurance for clean, safe drinking water is what we refer to as the Multiple-barrier Approach. By that we mean, first of all, keeping clean water clean. Secondly, making it safe to drink. And thirdly, proving it's safe to drink. This strategy outlines a multiple barrier approach to meeting the challenges of drinking water management for the 21st century.

This strategy is based upon the principles of sustainability and integrated management, and the premise that all persons are responsible for maintaining and protecting the environment. It further strengthens our water protection framework in a way that is practical and affordable. The strategy builds on current legislation, the multiple barrier concept, and the philosophy of continuous improvement.

The key elements of this strategy are to clarify roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders, to enhance our multiple barrier approach to water management, and to create an Inter-Departmental Drinking Water Management Committee to manage and implement the strategy.

The committee will regularly review and update the strategy as issues are addressed. The committee will also assess the need to adjust its actions to ensure that milestones are being met.

The strategy identifies four main challenges the province currently faces in managing our water resources. The multi-year action plan outlines activities that address source protection, water treatment and system operation, and water monitoring and testing.

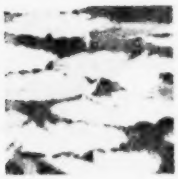
This strategy will result in a sustainable water management system for generations to come. It will do this by partnerships, allowing us to make the most use of limited resources and by helping all Nova Scotians know and understand the role they play in conserving and protecting our water resources.

duction

In Nova Scotia we are lucky to have

"This educational program will be of great benefit to our members and their clients. It will provide our members with the latest information on wells and well water, such as how to conserve and protect their water supply, that they can pass on to new home buyers."

Arnold G. Jones



CONSERVATION

2000

- introduced new regulations requiring regular testing of all public drinking water supplies including schools, restaurants, motels, campgrounds, etc.
- adopted health-based Canadian drinking water quality guidelines as regulation
- established a boil water advisory tracking system
- instituted a policy for the accreditation of all drinking water testing laboratories in Nova Scotia
- conducted three audits of all municipal water systems
- supported 18 municipalities with the implementation of new or upgraded water treatment facilities
- assisted five municipalities with new or updated protected water area designations
- established new funding program to assist in the development of municipal planning strategies that protect drinking water supply areas
- incorporated source protection measures in recent highway designs
- initiated a drinking water monitoring program for provincially operated sites with on-site water supplies
- hired additional staff with water expertise including four hydrogeologists, four inspectors, two watershed planners, one drinking water supervisor, one water monitoring technician, one water treatment facilities specialist, and one geographic information system (GIS) specialist
- improved water database and information management system
- established a new Clean Water Watch website with information and educational material on drinking water
- developed education sessions on private well water supplies in partnership with the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia and the Nova Scotia Association of Realtors
- committed to the development of an Atlantic Canada Standards and Guidelines Manual for water treatment systems in partnership with the Atlantic Canada Water Works Association
- established special safe water planning group to oversee testing for arsenic, drinking water quality in public well water

A more detailed list of government activities to protect Nova Scotia's public drinking water supply is provided in Appendix A.

VISION...

To conserve and protect Nova Scotia's drinking water supplies for the environmental, health, economic, and social benefits of current and future generations.

Green Money

Nova Scotia's municipal water treatment and wastewater facilities were the recipients of over $75 million in Green money in the 2001/2002 fiscal year, through the Canada/Nova Scotia Infrastructure Program.

The Green infrastructure projects promote safe drinking water and effective wastewater management, while protecting the environment and benefitting businesses, families, and tourism in the province.

To date, 61 Green projects have been approved, worth more than $94 million.

Values

THIS STRATEGY IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

"To establish a sustainable balance in water management it will be important to ensure that healthy, natural ecosystems are maintained, natural water systems are disturbed as little as possible, and pollutants are reduced."

"It is very important for the Province of Nova Scotia to have a clear commitment to a provincial water strategy."

Overview of Management

In recent years, Nova Scotians have

"It is very important for the Province of Nova Scotia to have a clear commitment to a provincial water strategy. In agriculture, we are committed to ensuring long-term sustainable management of our water resources. We recognize that we as a community must work together to develop grass-roots solutions to ensure our future water supplies."

Richard Melvin

"We recognize that water quality is essential for Nova Scotia to continue to grow and we at Stora Enso are committed to playing our part in improving water quality and reducing consumption. This includes our mill and woodlands operations."
Tor Suther

Approvals related to on-site sewage disposal systems require safe, minimum separation distances from wells, watercourses, and other features. The protection of water is a key stipulation for all approvals including landfills, composting facilities, construction and demolition debris disposal sites, and industrial operations.

Some legislation, regulations, and policies administered by other government departments also address activities that can have a profound effect on the management of water. For example, the management of wetlands – from the standpoint of biodiversity and wildlife management – falls under the Department of Natural Resources. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries administers separate legislation pertaining to farm practices and aquaculture.

Nova Scotia's water regulations are among the most stringent in Canada. In fact, many have been referenced as models for other jurisdictions.

In our review of Ontario's *Walkerton Inquiry Report*, it is clear Nova Scotia already has a strong regulatory framework in place to protect our drinking water supplies. For example:

- Source protection programs have always been a priority for the province. Of Nova Scotia's 82 municipal water supplies, 24 are designated as Protected Water Areas or have a comprehensive water supply protection strategy in place.

- Nova Scotia has adopted the health-based *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* as regulation.

"Nova Scotia industry sees the need for quality drinking water; we took the challenge and are proud to have developed a homegrown water treatment solution that will help communities provide high-quality drinking water and at the same time secure our future in this business."
Barry Kennedy

Environmentally Friendly Farming

The Nova Scotia Eastern Habitat Joint Venture is bringing benefits to farmers across the province through a riparian zone management program that helps fence off wetlands and waterways, and helps develop alternative watering systems on their properties. Restricting livestock access to areas bordering on wetlands, waterways, and ponds creates wildlife habitat, improves water quality, and provides for healthier livestock. To date, the project has provided financial assistance to over 60 participants and protected approximately 1,800 acres throughout Nova Scotia.

The Joint Venture is a partnership of government and non-government organizations including the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources, the Canadian Wildlife Service, Wildlife Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited Canada, and the Nature Conservancy of Canada. The project is coordinated through the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and is supported by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and private landowners.

"In 1990, we developed a new groundwater supply to replace wells that were abandoned due to contamination by a dry cleaning solvent. As our new water source was located on land used for forestry and agricultural purposes, we quickly realized that a multi-stakeholder committee was needed to effectively protect our drinking water supply. The committee developed regulations to protect the area and allow forestry and agricultural activities to continue. J.D. Irving Woodlands brings people in from around the world to show them how we have cooperated to ensure a long-term supply of safe drinking water, while also permitting reasonable forest management activity. The North Tyndal Wellfield Advisory Committee continues to be an important component in our multi-barrier approach to ensuring safe drinking water for our residents."

Ron Patterson, P. Eng.

OF NOVA SCOTIA

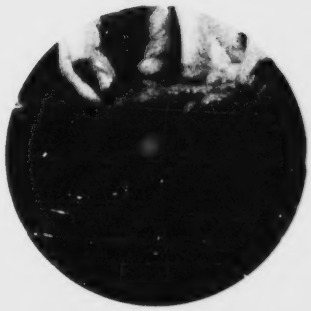
Drinking Water Supplies (Surface)
Drinking Water Supplies (Ground)
Drinking Water Supplies (Combination of Surface & Ground)

- Fifty-four per cent of Nova Scotians receive treated drinking water from central groundwater or surface supplies operated by municipal water utilities.
- Forty-six per cent of Nova Scotians rely on groundwater from dug or drilled wells for their private water supplies.
- At the beginning of 2002 there were 24 Protected Water Areas designated under the Environment Act at the request of municipal water utility operators. Several more requests are being processed as part of comprehensive management strategies.
- Between October 2000 and August 2002 more than 1,300 schools, restaurants, campgrounds, and other types of public drinking water systems were registered and are being tested under new provincial regulations.

The province's recent economic growth

Studies show it can be 40 times more expensive to remove impurities from groundwater than the initial investment in time and money it would have taken to protect the source in the first place.

Information to protect drinking water drawn from household wells is provided in Appendix B.



Getting Rid of THMs

THMs readily evaporate into the air and most are thought to be released as the water bubbles out of taps and when it sits in open containers for a few hours. THMs can be reduced or eliminated from drinking water in any one of several ways...

Aerate tap water in a blender

Store water in the fridge for 24 hours

Use water treatment devices containing activated carbon

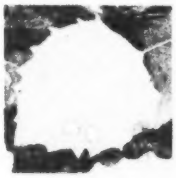
The Threat from Chemicals

Between 1985 and 1988, a comprehensive study tested all the major municipal water supplies in Nova Scotia for more than 150 chemicals. The results showed that all water supplies met the health-based Canadian drinking water quality guidelines, with one exception – the trihalomethanes guidelines.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) are chemical compounds formed when chlorine reacts with organic material in raw water supplies. Long-term consumption of drinking water with high THMs has been linked with a small increased risk of bladder cancer. While there is cause for concern, health experts state there is greater risk from failure to disinfect than there is from exposure to THMs.

The number of water supplies with elevated THMs has dropped from 18 to 10 since September 1999. The number of supplies with elevated THMs will continue to drop as more upgrades and changes to treatment facilities are completed by municipalities in the next few years.

Actions taken by municipalities to reduce THM levels include optimizing existing plant operations, installing new or upgraded water treatment facilities, or locating alternate water supply sources. Many have already taken such action or they are currently underway.



Judique Water Treatment Facility

The Judique Water Treatment Facility originally consisted of pressure filters and chlorination. Due to high THMs in the treated water, the facility is installing a new made-in-Nova-Scotia process to improve drinking water quality.

Evaluating Technologies for Small Systems

Before looking to complex technological solutions to water quality problems, smaller water systems should assess other available alternatives.

One option is to find a higher quality source such as by switching from surface water to groundwater or relocating a well to a cleaner aquifer. Groundwater sources are generally a better choice for smaller systems because they can be less turbid and have lower concentrations of microbiological contaminants and organic matter than surface water. Examples of communities that have or are implementing this option include Amherst, Sydney, Oxford, Kentville, and Dingwall.

A second non-technical option is to purchase treated water from a nearby utility. This option is often more cost-effective than attempting to treat a poor quality source water. This solution has been applied in the Windsor area: the Town of Windsor supplies drinking water to Three Mile Plains.

"With the demand for ever-increasing accountability and an ever-changing environment, well registration and regular testing is the only safe way to protect your customers and your business."

Mr. Glenn Musgrave

Despite how vital it is to our health, the cost of water remains artificially low.

The cost of municipal water delivered to your home can range from $14.30 to $37.46 per month – less than $1.25 per day.

Compare this to...
A cup of coffee: $1.25
Telephone: $1.75/day

New Business Opportunities for Environmental Companies

Made up of over 430 companies, environmental industries are one of the fastest growing business sectors in Nova Scotia. A renewed focus on water issues means more opportunities for Nova Scotia's environmental companies, which are proving their expertise by providing sensible solutions to water issues right here at home.

Take for example the Birch Grove Water Treatment Facility that opened in 2001 in the Cape Breton Regional Municipality. The plant is unique because it was designed and manufactured entirely in Nova Scotia. Its speciality process is just one of the many valuable innovations Nova Scotia companies are exporting around the world.

- Provincial government

"We understand the importance of municipal leadership in protecting water quality, in particular well water."

Gerald Sampson

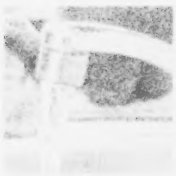
- Private well owners

- Municipal and small public systems

Community Groups Can Make a Difference

In 1991, the Atlantic Coastal Action Program (ACAP) was created to mobilize local communities to address their environmental challenges. Bluenose ACAP, based in Lunenburg, is one of 14 sites across Atlantic Canada. Bluenose ACAP has successfully tackled issues like the restoration of the Mushamush River, the modification of the dam at the lower end of Ernst Brook, and the monitoring of water quality in the area. All of these projects were made possible through community partnerships and through the tireless efforts of local volunteers.

EDUCATION



All Nova Scotians have a responsibility for protecting the environment. It is much easier and more cost-effective to manage a resource if businesses, communities, and individuals all work toward common goals.

"The Halifax Regional Water Commission is recognized as one of the best water providers in Canada. We are proud of our source water protection program, state-of-the-art treatment facilities, and excellent monitoring programs. We are very pleased to see the government of Nova Scotia implementing a program that will complement what we have done."

Carl Yates, P.Eng.,

Nova Scotia is committed to drinking water safety, and has been for years. The province has been successfully following a process of continuous improvement in the management of drinking water long before the Walkerton tragedy brought the issue to national attention.

This Drinking Water Strategy strengthens the province's multiple-barrier water treatment and management system. The multiple barrier system combines management and engineering strategies to enhance public health protection in Nova Scotia. Management strategies include such things as education, training, and certification, while engineering strategies include construction standards and new treatment systems.

The multiple barrier approach is universally recognized as the most comprehensive method for protecting drinking water quality. It calls for a series of safeguards along the water supply route to prevent or reduce contaminants from making it through the drinking water system. Redundancies, or multiple barriers, are put in place so that if one barrier fails, there are back-up systems and processes to block the flow of any harmful impurities.

This concept recognizes that multiple risks require multiple barriers. The illustration on page 19 shows examples of:

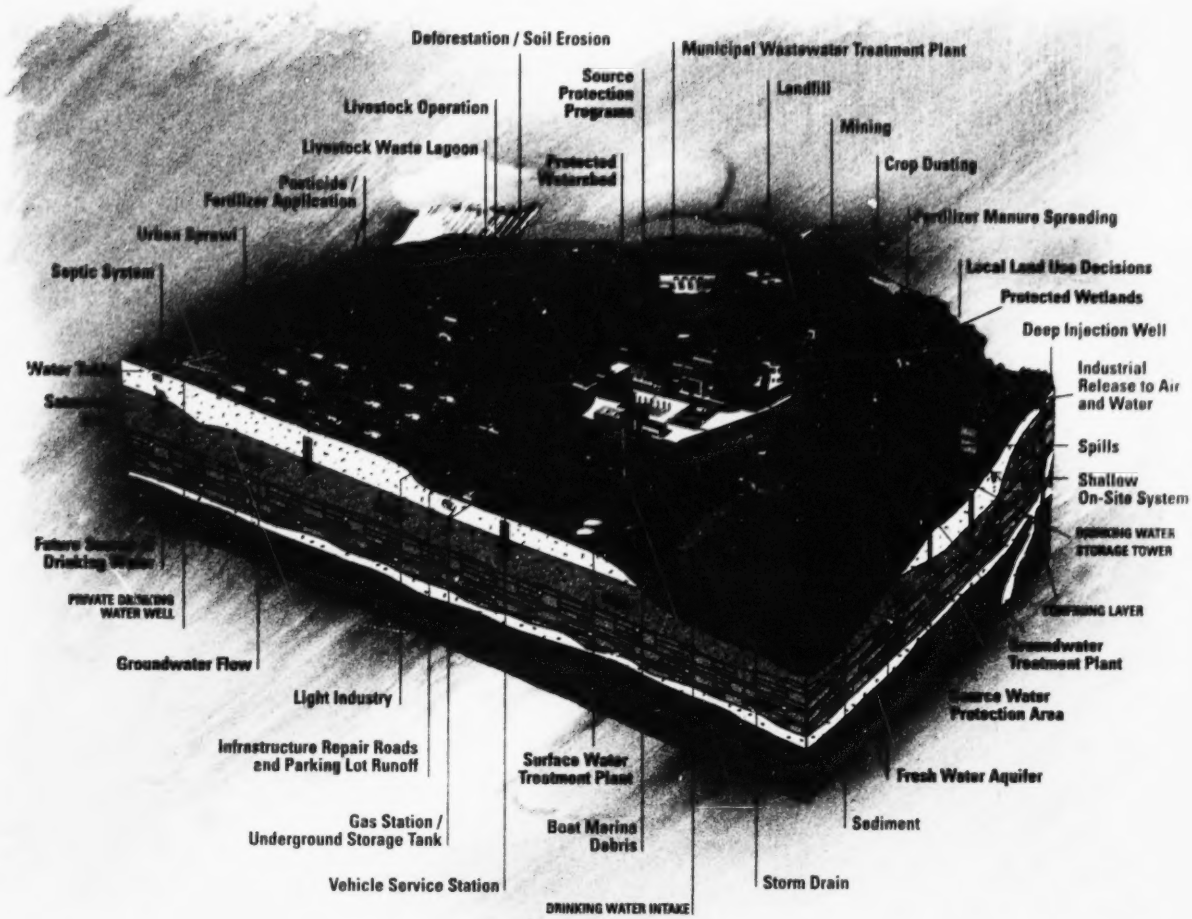
1. surface and groundwater sources of drinking water (in blue)
2. potential threats or risks to those drinking water sources (in red)
3. the multiple barriers that together protect our sources and our health (in green)

Nova Scotia's multiple barrier water management system is comprised of three main lines of defence. Some of the methods used in this barrier defence system strengthen measures that have been in place for a while, whereas others are being introduced for the first time.

The first barrier is **"Keeping Clean Water Clean."** Simply put, this involves various programs to prevent contaminants from entering drinking water sources in the first place. This is achieved by selecting the purest sources of water and protecting these sources to prevent their contamination.

The next main line of defence – **"Making it Safe"** – involves various steps to remove natural or man made impurities. This is achieved by determining what impurities are present in the water supply, installing adequate treatment methods to remove the impurities, including disinfection to inactivate micro-organisms, and effective operation of the treatment facility and distribution system.

TO DRINKING WATER PROTECTION



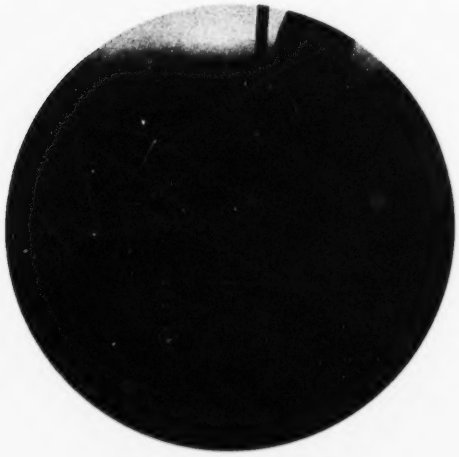
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Safe drinking water is essential to the health and wealth of Nova Scotians. However, drinking water is vulnerable to contamination from many potential threats. There are programs and activities that, when operated effectively, form a protective web of multiple barriers to protect the safety of our drinking water. The success of these barriers relies on the involvement and vigilance of all stakeholders – government, business, public interest groups, and individual citizens.

BLUE surface and groundwater sources of drinking water

RED potential threats or risks to those drinking water sources

GREEN the multiple barriers that together protect our sources and our health



"Proving it's Safe"

"The Town of Bridgewater saw the need for leadership to provide safe, clean drinking water to its residents and moved quickly ahead in the building of a new $8 million, state-of-the-art water treatment plant. As a result, Bridgewater can now boast some of the best water in Canada – a proud accomplishment for our Town. Good water is a must for all. We look forward to working in partnership with the province to ensure the highest water quality."

Ernie Bolivar

Inter-Departmental Drinking Water Management Committee

-
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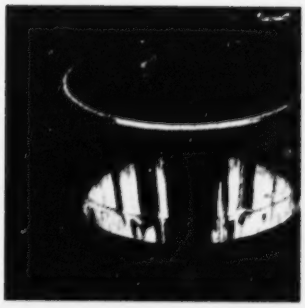
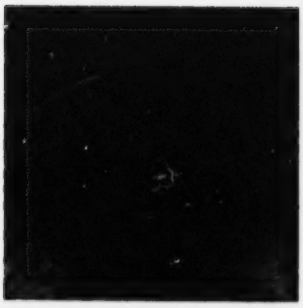
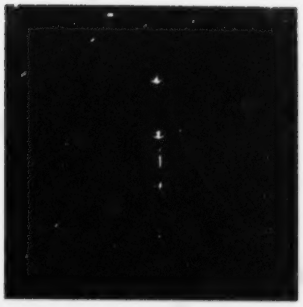
-

The Terms of Reference for the committee are provided in Appendix D.

Plan







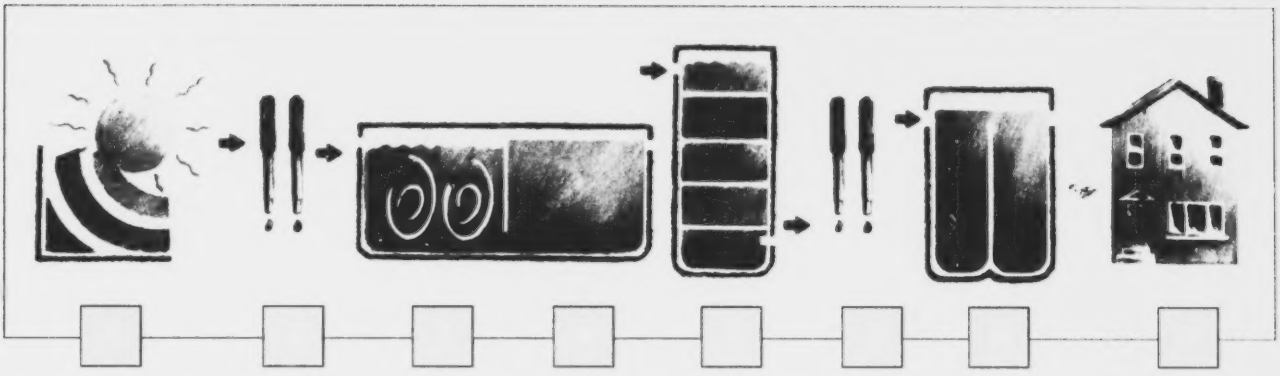
This section of the strategy outlines

Source Protection

- encourage their facilities to make the best use of existing resources
- upgrade their facilities where water quality standards are not being met
- assist in the value of clean, safe drinking water, to encourage a shift in attitudes from the commonly held opinion that safe drinking water is an inherent right, to that of a valuable, limited resource

In addition, the Department of Environment and Labour will:

Water Treatment and System Operation



Source: Ontario Clean Water Agency

Water Intake

For surface water supplies, the water intake pipe extends into the lake or river supplying water to the facility. Groundwater facilities have water pumped directly from a well.

Chemical Storage and Feeding

Chlorine can be added to the incoming water to kill micro-organisms. For many groundwater supplies, this is the extent of the treatment. A coagulant, such as alum, may be added to concentrate suspended particles such as silt to aid their removal. Lime may be added to change the pH level if required. These chemicals are mechanically mixed into the water before moving on to the flocculating basin.

Flocculating Basin

The flocculating basin stirs the water to concentrate suspended particles. The clumps of particulate that form are known as "floc."

Clarification Basin

Some facilities use sedimentation basins. Heavy flocs drop out of the water in the settling tank and collect along the bottom. The cleanest water is left at the surface to be drawn off through spillways, which lead to filtering basins. Other plants use dissolved air flotation. In this case, lighter flocs are floated to the surface and skimmed off the surface of the water.

Filtration

The water is already quite clear by the time it reaches the filters. The most common type of filter is the dual media rapid sand filter. These filters consist of stacked layers of fine sand, gravel, and rocks that remove fine bits of fish, algae, and silt. Some facilities also use greensand filters to remove iron and manganese. Other filtration options include membranes, cartridge filters, and pressure filters.

Disinfection and Storage

After filtration, safe levels of chlorine are added to control the growth of algae and micro-organisms. The treated water may go into holding basins before distribution. Lime may also be added to control the pH level of the water. This protects the metal components of the distribution system from corrosion.

Distribution

The treated water is tested routinely to ensure quality. Large holding tanks may allow the water additional treatment to produce "finished water."

Water Monitoring and Testing

ACTION PLAN FOR THE DRINKING WATER STATEGY

SPRING

SUMMER

FALL

Roll-out Drinking Water Strategy to municipalities and other stakeholders.

Initiate assessment of all municipal drinking water supply area protection plans.

Initiate a review of facility classification requirements for all water treatment facilities.

Complete the registration process for small public water systems.

Advise municipalities of Approvals Renewal initiative.

Develop a program for compliance monitoring of public drinking water systems.

Facilitate necessary operator training.

Implement a program for compliance monitoring of public drinking water systems.

Ensure that certification and qualification of water treatment facility operators is in place to meet regulatory requirements.

WINTER

Initiate a voluntary process optimization program for water treatment facilities to improve treatment plant operation and performance.

Develop a handbook and information program for municipal councillors and public utilities with overview for training [illegible] of the water policy including [illegible].

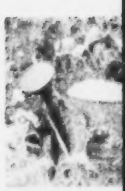
Develop [illegible] municipal [illegible] environmental policies.

Develop [illegible] municipal [illegible] public [illegible] water [illegible].

Develop additional public outreach information for municipal and small public water systems.

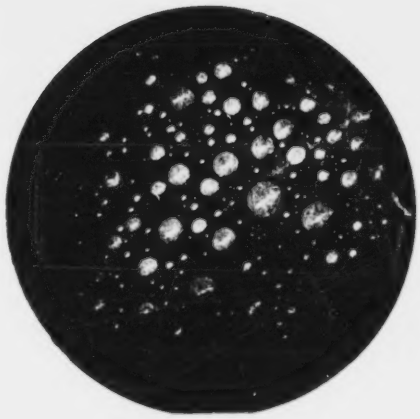
Develop additional public outreach information and materials for private well owners.

And since water is everyone's concern, we all have a part to play in conserving and protecting this precious resource.



Concluding Remarks

This strategy summarizes our plan to conserve and protect drinking water in Nova Scotia. The main elements of our strategy are the barriers that have been discussed: Keeping Clean Water Clean, Making it Safe, and Proving it's Safe. These elements are supported by the clear assignment of roles and responsibilities, effective regulation, and strict enforcement.



Some actions can be initiated quickly while others require more time. Our three year action plan – as outlined in this document – allows the province to bring greater focus and consistency to its dealings with water issues.

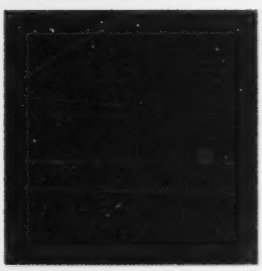
And since water is everyone's concern, we all have a part to play in conserving and protecting this valuable resource. We look forward to working with you!

Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour
Water and Wastewater Branch
5151 Terminal Road
PO Box 697, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T8
Phone: 902-424-5300

For more information about drinking water, visit our Clean Water Watch website at:
www.gov.ns.ca/enla/nrep/h2o.htm

Current Government Initiatives Relevant to the Drinking Water Strategy

INITIATIVES	COMMENTS
[redacted]	•
	•
	•
	•
Water Treatment Plants and Water Distribution Systems	•
	•
	•
	•
	•
Rural Well Water Quality Awareness	•
	•

INITIATIVES	COMMENTS
	• Must be certified to conduct water quality testing • Must sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Environment and Labour to confirm their commitment to provide services consistent with national and international performance standards, and to immediately notify the department of any positive results in accordance with the *Guidelines for Monitoring Public Drinking Supplies*
Audits	All municipal water systems • June 2001 • December 2001 • July 2002
Experts Hired	• Supervisor, Drinking Water Program (May 2002) • Watershed Planners (2 – June 2002) • Water Treatment Facility Specialist (April 2002) • GIS Database Management Specialist (December 2001) • Water Monitoring Technician (January 2002) • Hydrogeologists (2 – March 2002, 2 – in progress) • Inspectors (4 – Fall 2001)
	• *Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* adopted as regulation • Ongoing participation on the Federal-Provincial-Territorial committee to develop water quality standards • Minimum treatment standards for surface water, groundwater, and groundwater under the direct influence of surface water
Technology	• Facilitate the development of made-in-Nova Scotia water treatment technologies
Financial Commitment	• Financial assistance for capital improvement projects under Provincial-Municipal Water Program and Canada-Nova Scotia Infrastructure Program • Municipal drinking water supply source Planning Assistance Program

A Guideline for the Private Well Owner

- **Basic Chemical Parameters...**

- **Additional Recommended Parameters...**

- **Specialized Parameters...**

Appendix

Water Testing Labs in Nova Scotia

Region	Name/Address of Lab	Phone/Fax	Microbiological	Chemical
Northern	**Colchester Regional Hospital** 207 Willow Street Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5A1	Phone (902) 893-5517 Fax (902) 893-5527	YES	NO
	BioScan Analytical Services 571 Prince Street Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 1G2	Phone (902) 893-2265 Fax (902) 893-2265	YES	YES
	Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture & Fisheries Harlow Institute, College Road Bible Hill, Nova Scotia B2N 5E3	Phone (902) 893-6600 Fax (902) 893-4193	YES	YES
	Highland View Hospital 110 Pleasant Street, East Amherst, Nova Scotia B4H 1N6	Phone (902) 667-5400 ext. 6139 Fax (902) 667-6304	YES	NO
	Aberdeen Hospital 835 East River Road New Glasgow, Nova Scotia B2G 3S6	Phone (902) 752-7600 ext. 2860, 2810 Fax (902) 752-1931	YES	NO
Central	**Environmental Services Lab** QE II Health Sciences Centre 5788 University Avenue Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 1V8	Phone (902) 473-8466 Fax (902) 473-4418	YES	YES
	Philip Analytical Services Inc. 200 Bluewater Road Bedford, Nova Scotia B4B 1G9	Phone (902) 420-0203 Fax (902) 420-8612	YES	YES

Region	Name/Address of Lab	Phone/Fax	Microbiological	Chemical
Eastern	Environmental Services Laboratory Inc.			
	Cape Breton Health Care Complex			
	St. Martha's Hospital			

Western	South Shore Regional Hospital			
	Nova West Laboratory Ltd.			
	Valley Regional Hospital			
	Yarmouth Regional Hospital			

Draft Terms of Reference – Inter-Departmental Drinking Water Management Committee

The Drinking Water Strategy is based on the recognition that individual Nova Scotians, as well as all levels of government, have responsibilities in drinking water management. This view is carried forward in these proposals for implementation, both in terms of organization and reporting, and in terms of the design and participation in the individual components of the strategy. Specific actions and timelines are included (see Action Plan, page 24). While the Department of Environment and Labour (DEL) retains primary responsibility for the successful completion of the strategy, individual outcomes may be the responsibility of others.

1. An Inter-Departmental Drinking Water Management Committee, at the senior management level, will be established to oversee implementation of the strategy. Proposed membership by department is attached.

2. The strategy will be coordinated by DEL staff. Progress on implementation will be managed by the Inter-Departmental Committee, and direction and support requested.

3. The Inter-Departmental Committee will ensure that critical paths for the priority subject areas are maintained.

4. At the end of the third year, the Inter-Departmental Committee will review results achieved and recommend future action required to the departments responsible.

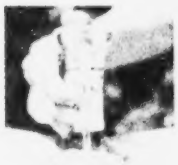
5. The committee will appoint coordinators to complete specific tasks, as well as work related to data collection, sampling, analysis, etc.

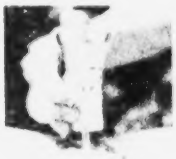
1. Coordinators are accountable for all project management activities related to implementing their priority subject area within the strategy, consistent with the actions and timelines given.

2. Leadership on individual components of these activities may devolve to other provincial departmental staff and other DEL staff, but the coordinator will be held accountable for results. The coordinator is accountable for the overall integration of the various actions in their priority subject area and in communicating the results desired by the Inter-Departmental Committee to the individuals concerned.

3. The coordinator will maintain and update a critical path for their component of the strategy and will report on this to the Inter-Departmental Committee.

SAFETY SECURITY





Inter-Departmental Drinking Water Management Committee
Chair – Deputy Minister, Department of Environment and Labour

1. Health
2. Service Nova Scotia & Municipal Relations
3. Natural Resources
4. Agriculture and Fisheries
5. Environment and Labour
6. Transportation and Public Works
7. Tourism and Culture

Secretariat: Municipal Water and Wastewater Issues, DEL

Glossary

Certified Laboratories –

Impurities –

Riparian Zone –

Small Public Water Systems –

Source Water –

Walkerton Inquiry –

Watershed Community –

Nova Scotia

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Northern District – Antigonish
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New Glasgow, Nova Scotia B2H 5E7
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